ONE TABLE

Addressing root causes of homelessness

King County   Seattle   CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON
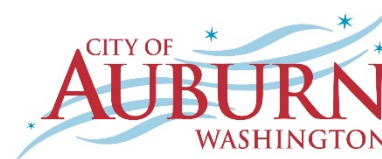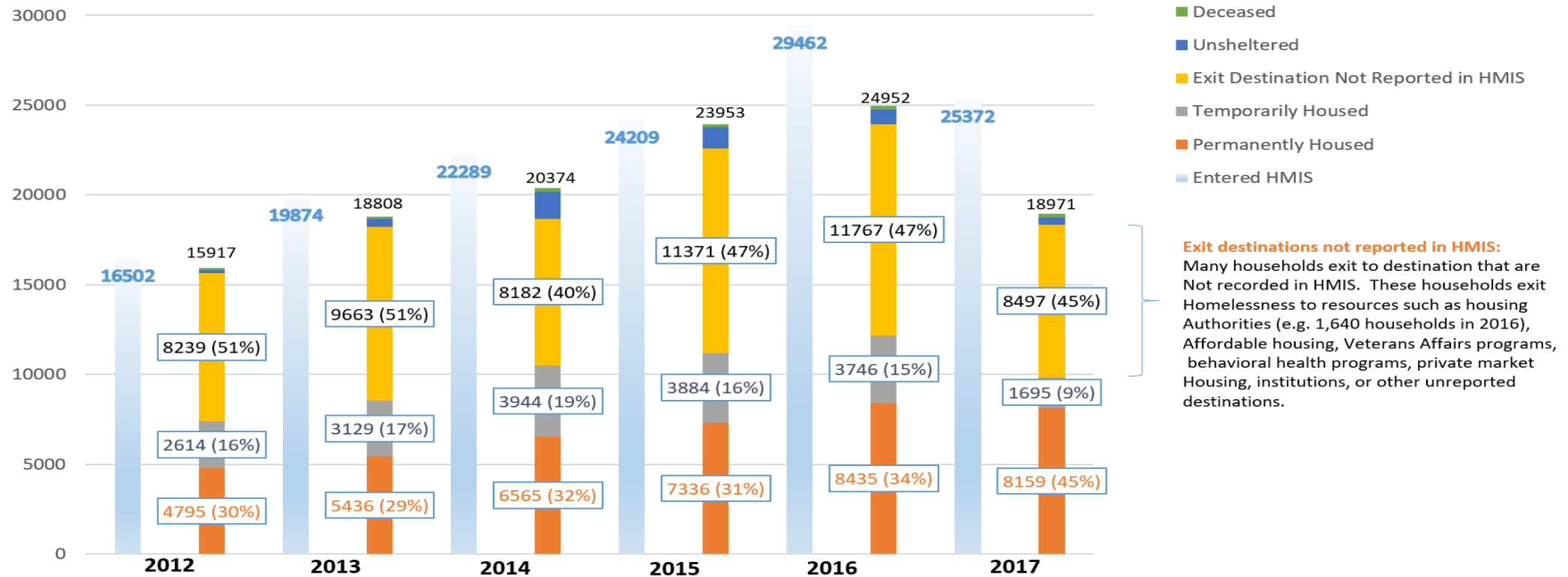
The number of people who become homeless over the course of a year and who exit homelessness far exceed the number of people in the point in time count.

King County

Number of People Entering and Exiting HMIS in King County, 2012-2017

Note: HMIS tracks only agencies funded with homeless fund sources. Other systems such as housing authorities help people exit from homelessness, but do not record those exits in HMIS.

Legend:
- Deceased
- Unsheltered
- Exit Destination Not Reported in HMIS
- Temporarily Housed
- Permanently Housed
- Entered HMIS

Exit destinations not reported in HMIS:
Many households exit to destination that are Not recorded in HMIS. These households exit Homelessness to resources such as housing Authorities (e.g. 1,640 households in 2016), Affordable housing, Veterans Affairs programs, behavioral health programs, private market Housing, institutions, or other unreported destinations.

2012: 16502 (Entered), 15917 (total); 8239 (51%); 2614 (16%); 4795 (30%)

2013: 19874 (Entered), 18808 (total); 9663 (51%); 3129 (17%); 5436 (29%)

2014: 22289 (Entered), 20374 (total); 8182 (40%); 3944 (19%); 6565 (32%)

2015: 24209 (Entered), 23953 (total); 11371 (47%); 3884 (16%); 7336 (31%)

2016: 29462 (Entered), 24952 (total); 11767 (47%); 3746 (15%); 8435 (34%)

2017: 25372 (Entered), 18971 (total); 8497 (45%); 1695 (9%); 8159 (45%)
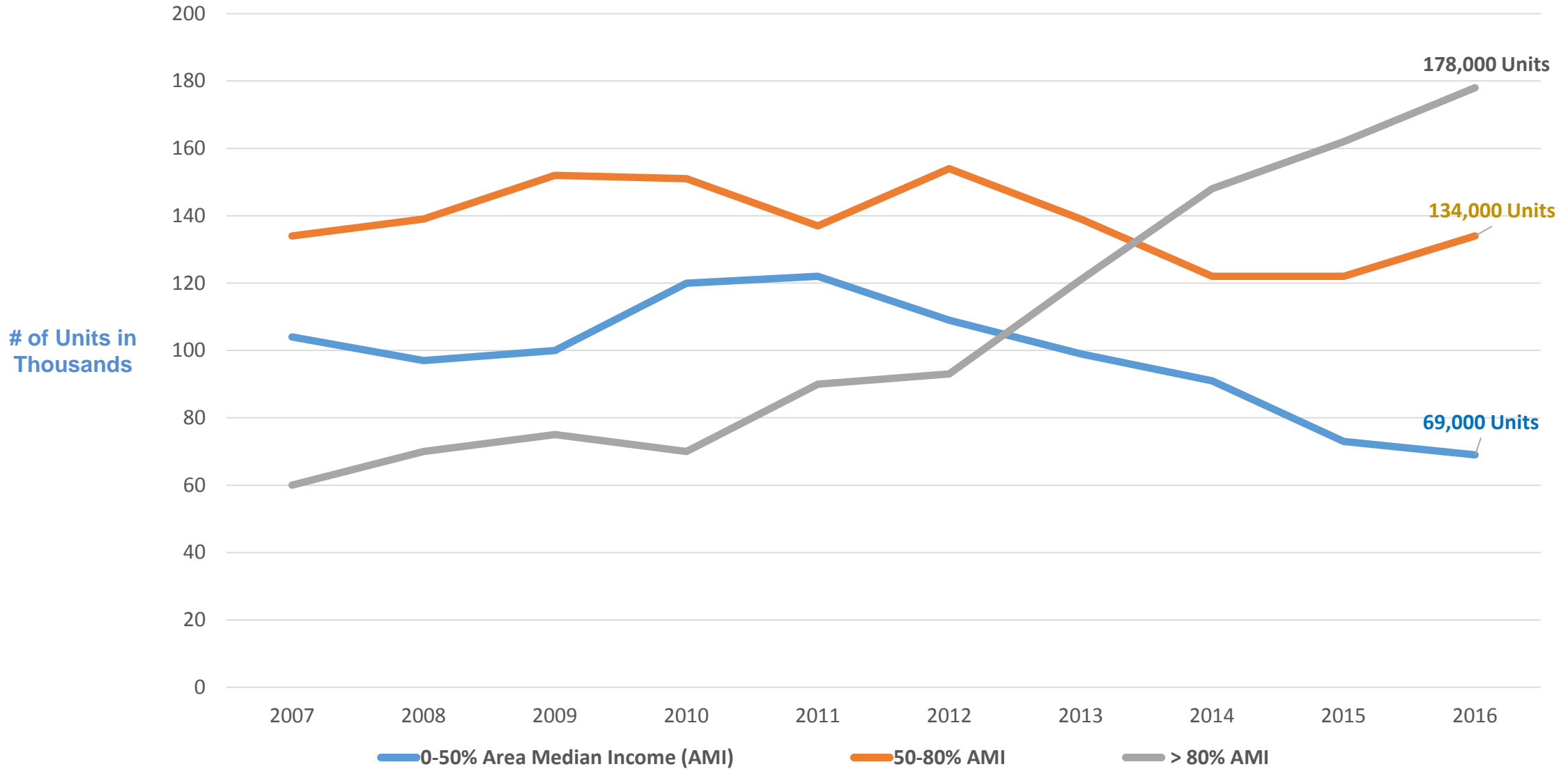
Notes: About 30% of clients do not consent to share their identifying information in HMIS. As these clients cannot be de-duplicated, these inflow estimates might be slightly higher than the actual inflow to the homeless system.

King County

3

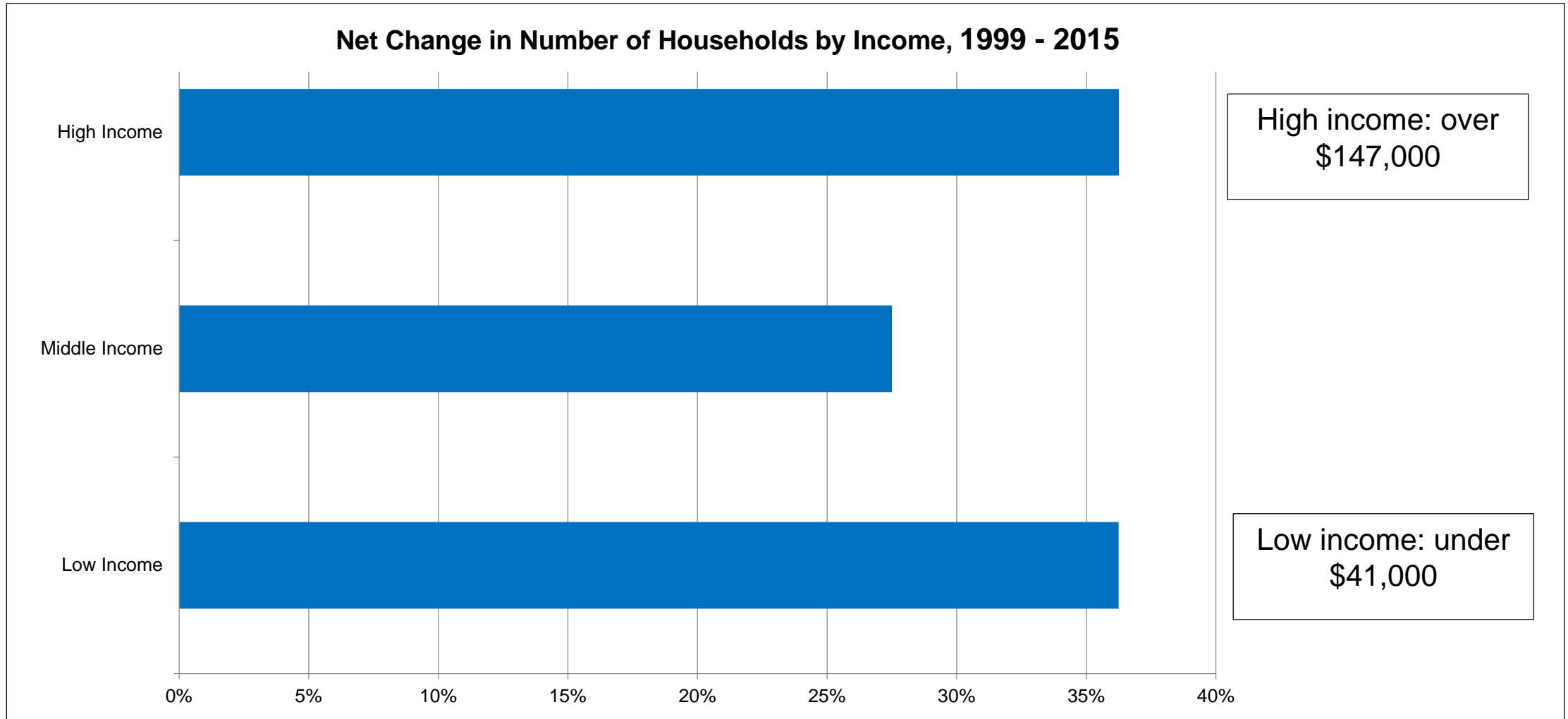# People of color are disproportionately represented in rates of homelessness in King County

% of General Population   % of People Experiencing Homelessness

King County
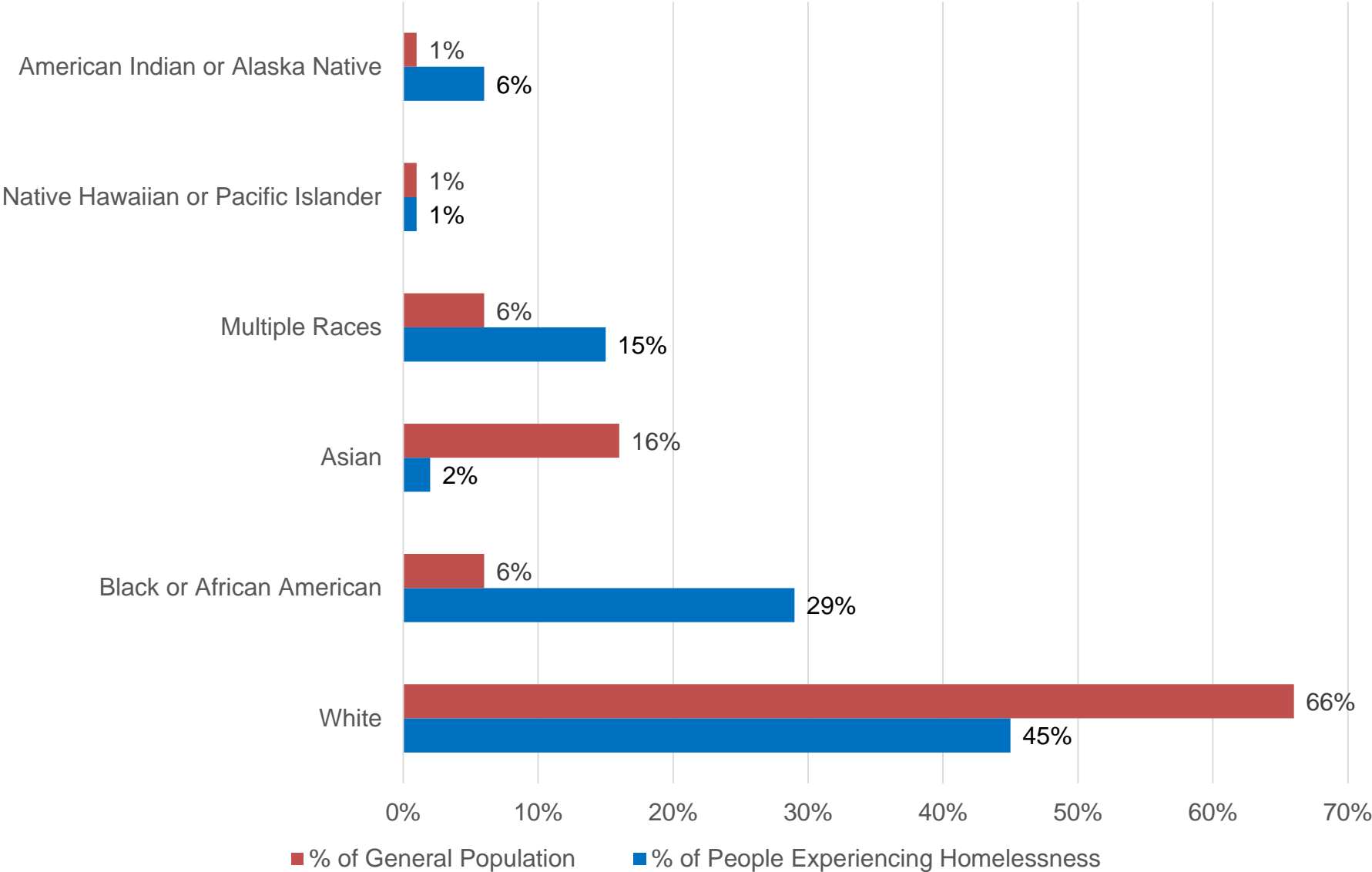
LACK OF AVAILABLE AFFORDABLE HOUSING
IS A ROOT CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

King County

Change in Available Housing Stock by Income Range

# of Units in Thousands

178,000 Units
134,000 Units
69,000 Units

0-50% Area Median Income (AMI)   50-80% AMI   > 80% AMI

King County

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

6

Increasing Income Inequality (Increase in % Households in Lowest Incomes while Housing Stock for lowest incomes is decreasing)

Net Change in Number of Households by Income, 1999 - 2015

High income: over $147,000

Low income: under $41,000

About one-quarter of the 16-year growth in households was middle income, but high and low income households still dominate the growth

King County

King County Homeless PIT Count and King County Average Studio Rent
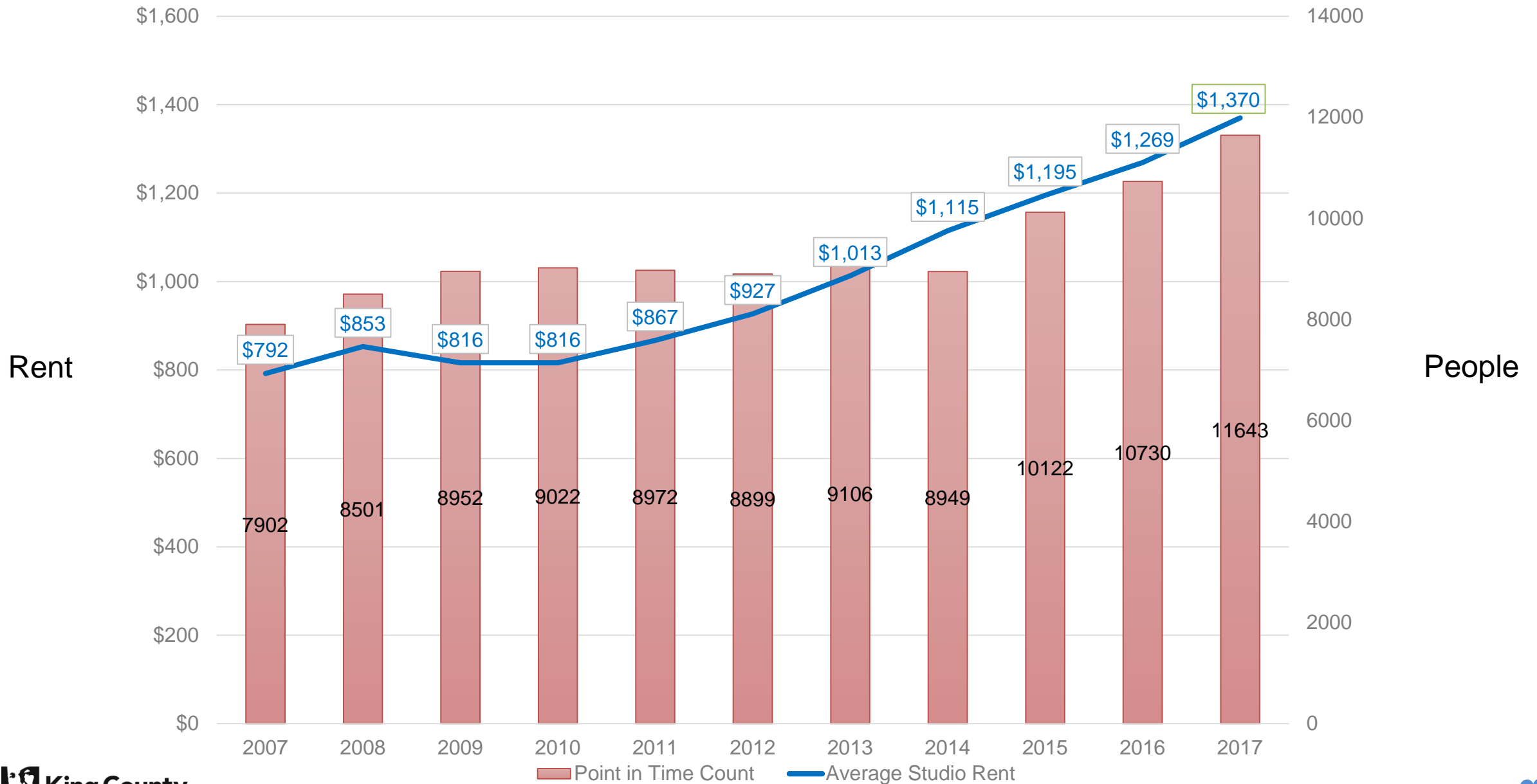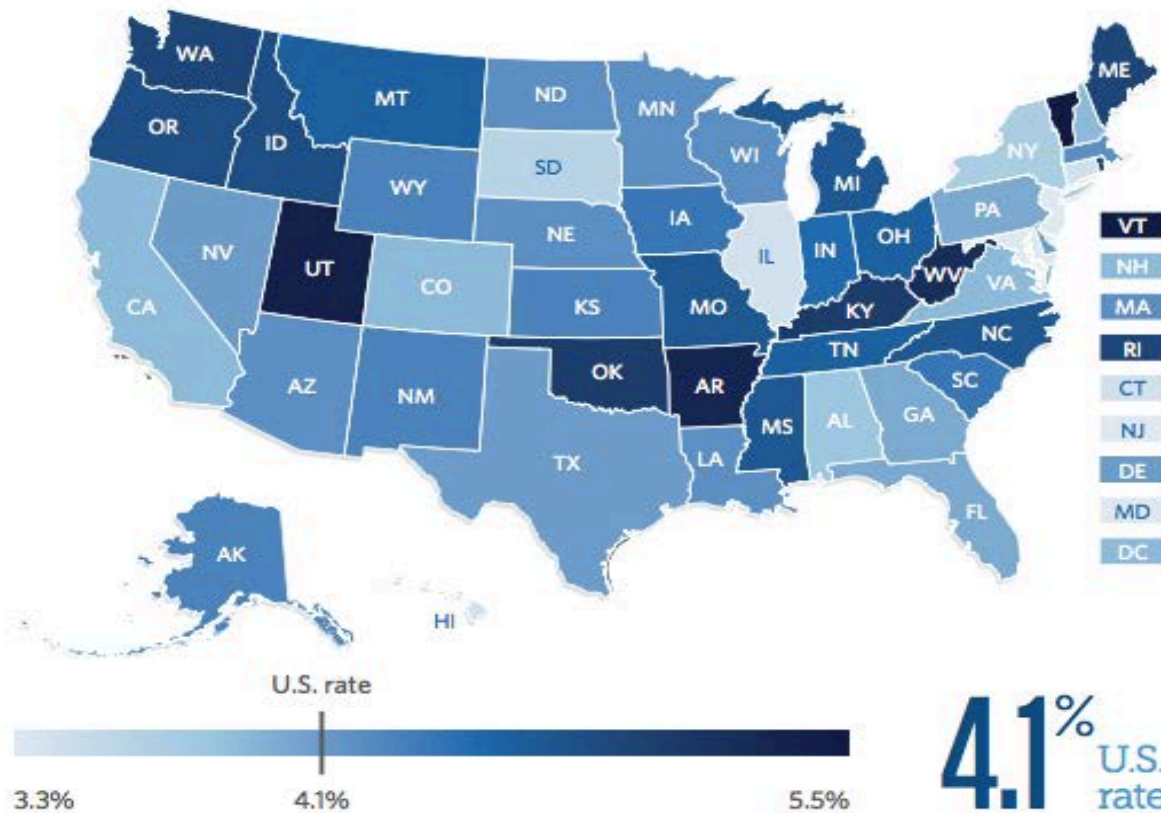
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Washington state has high rates of serious mental illness

Figure 1

Rate of Serious Mental Illness

Percentage of respondents with a self-reported mental illness in the past year verified by a clinical interview, 2012–13

Note: Self-reports of a serious mental illness include feeling nervous, hopeless, restless/fidgety, sad/depressed, worthless, or like "everything requires effort."

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

© 2015 The Pew Charitable Trusts

U.S. rate

3.3%   4.1%   5.5%

4.1% U.S. rate

Washington state spending on mental health is below the national average

State Mental Health Agency (SMHA) Per Capita Mental Health Services Expenditures: SMHA Expenditures Per Capita, FY2013

Legend:
- $32.77- $72.44
- $72.64- $138.40
- $142.38- $208.90
- $216.76- $345.36
- N/A

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts.

2013 data. Washington state increased behavioral health spending in 2015 and 2017

King County

Washington state and the King County metro area have higher drug use rates than national averages

Figure 1. Past Year Use of Selected Illicit Drugs for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Washington, and the United States among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Annual Averages, 2005 to 2010
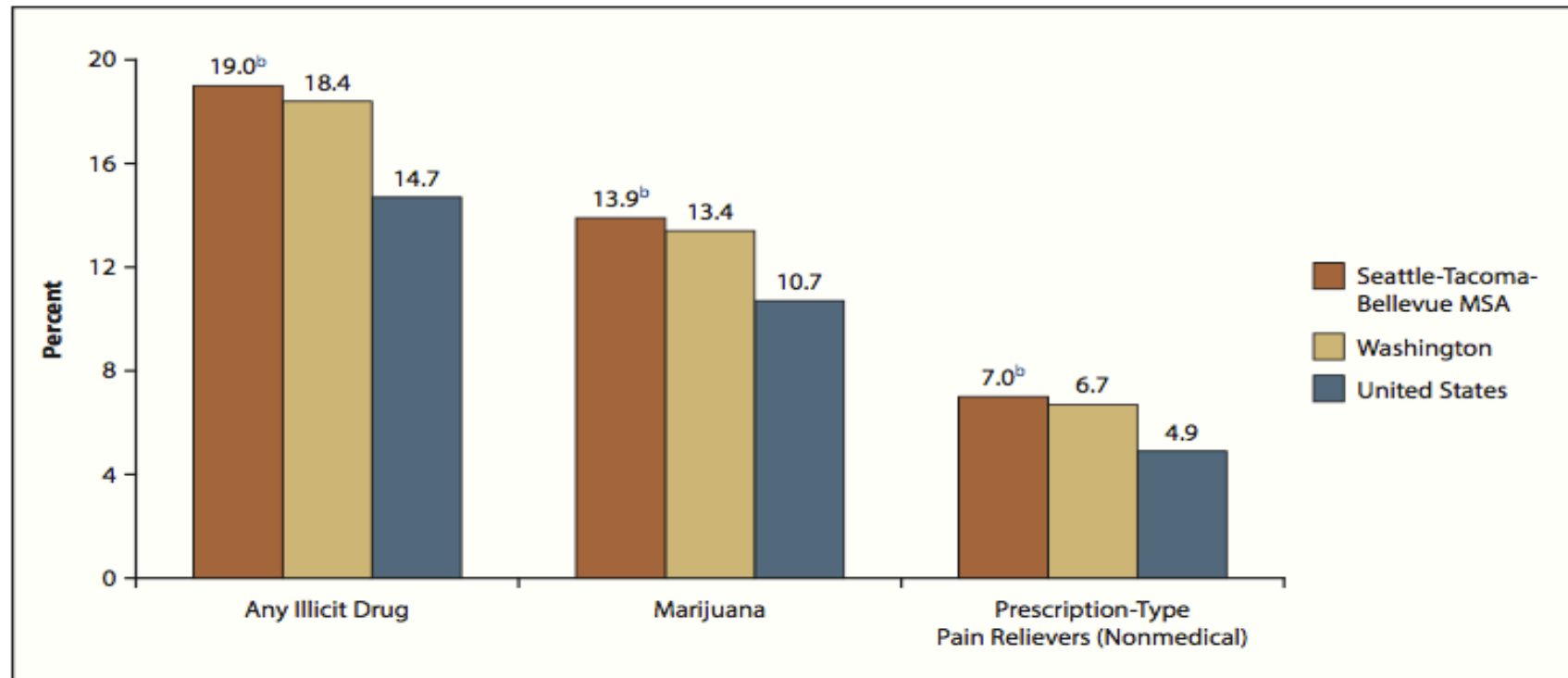
NOTE: For additional data, please see the tables available at http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUHMetroBriefReports/index.aspx.

[a] Difference between Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue MSA estimate and Washington estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue MSA estimate and United States estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005 and 2006 to 2010 (Revised March 2012).

INCIDENCE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH IN HOMELESS ASSESSMENT

"Do you have a substance abuse problem?"
"Do you have a mental health problem?"

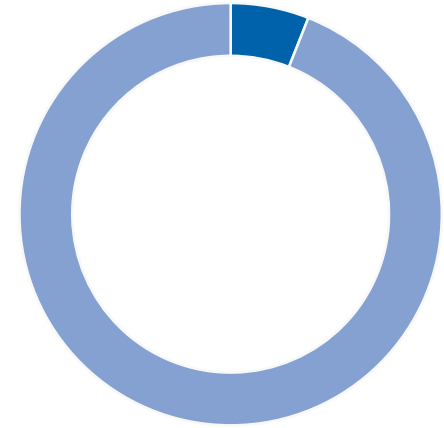In the last year, **8,080** households were assessed.

Of those, **63%** (5,090) of households reported that they have a mental health problem and/or they have a substance use problem.
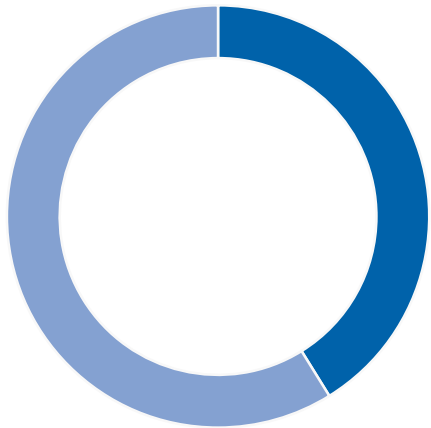
King County

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

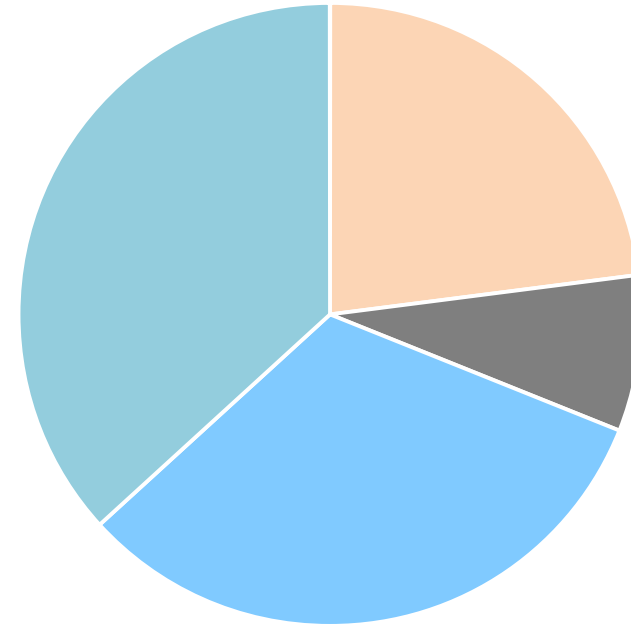# FAMILIAR FACES

Approximately 1,400 people who have 4+ bookings a year

94% of Familiar Faces had a behavioral health condition

58.6 % of Familiar Faces were homeless

King County

Familiar Faces "*Most Serious Offense*" primarily crimes related to homelessness and untreated behavioral health conditions
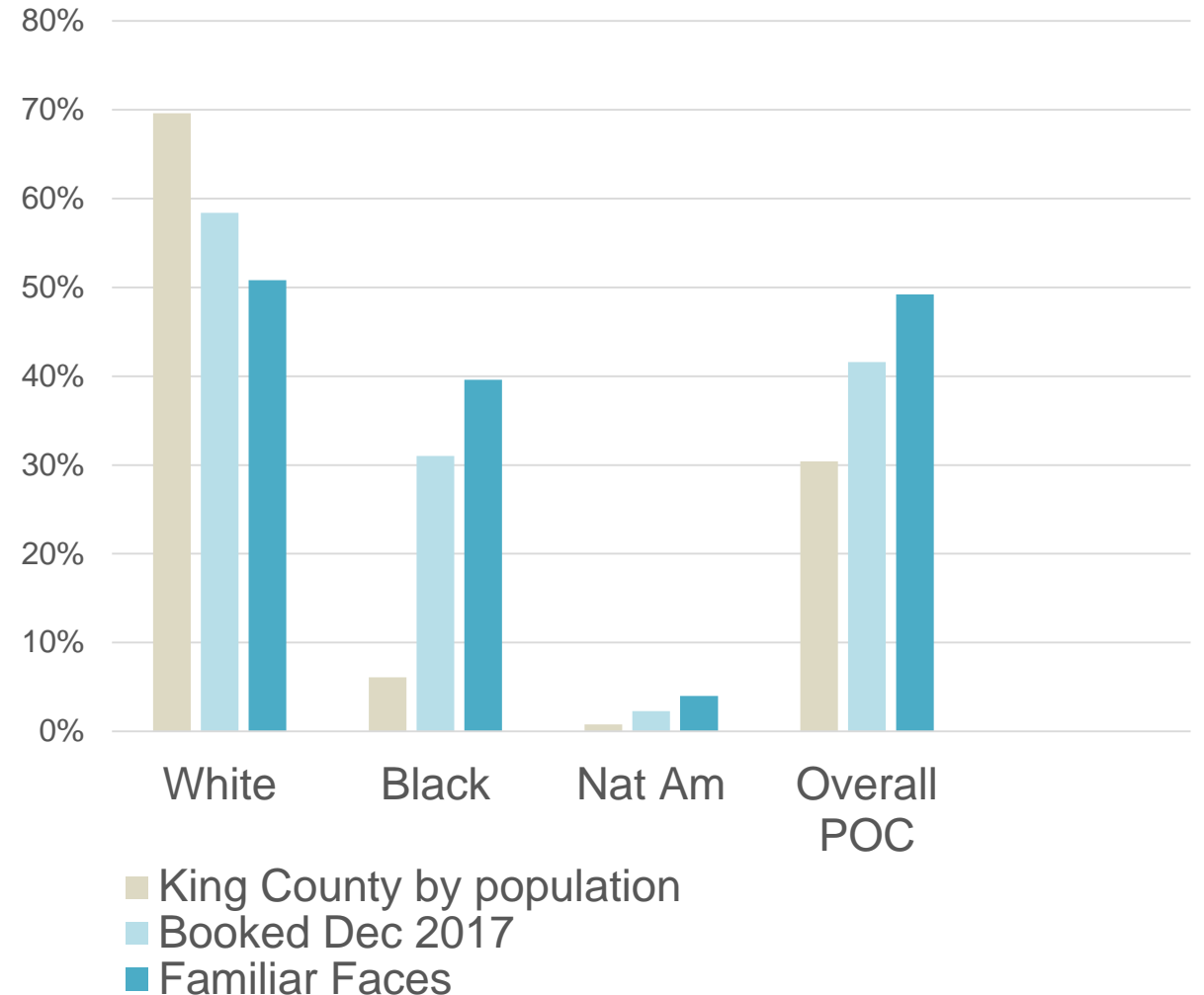

- Other
- Person crimes
- Property, Trespass, Substance Use Disorder
- Compliance/ Failure to Appear

King County

RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY

- **People of color more likely to be affected by criminal justice system**

- **Disproportionality increases as number of bookings increases**

Race: Census v. Bookings

Legend:
- King County by population
- Booked Dec 2017
- Familiar Faces

Categories: White, Black, Nat Am, Overall POC

King County

"A life sentence…"

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES TO ARREST AND CRIMINAL RECORD:

- Federal housing regulations exclude people with certain criminal history from public housing

- Incarceration interrupts housing process and services

- Not "HUD homeless" after 90+ days in jail

- Hard to rent with a criminal record (even with a voucher)

King County

CHILD WELFARE

King County

FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT INCREASES RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

- **4% of Washington foster youth age out of foster care**

- **34% of youth who age out of foster care in King County become homeless within one year**

- **Multiple foster placements increase the likelihood of homelessness**

- **23% of homeless adults in Seattle reported a history of foster care placement**

King County

CHILD WELFARE DISPROPORTIONATELY INVESTIGATES FAMILIES OF COLOR

Investigations by Race at rates per 1000 people
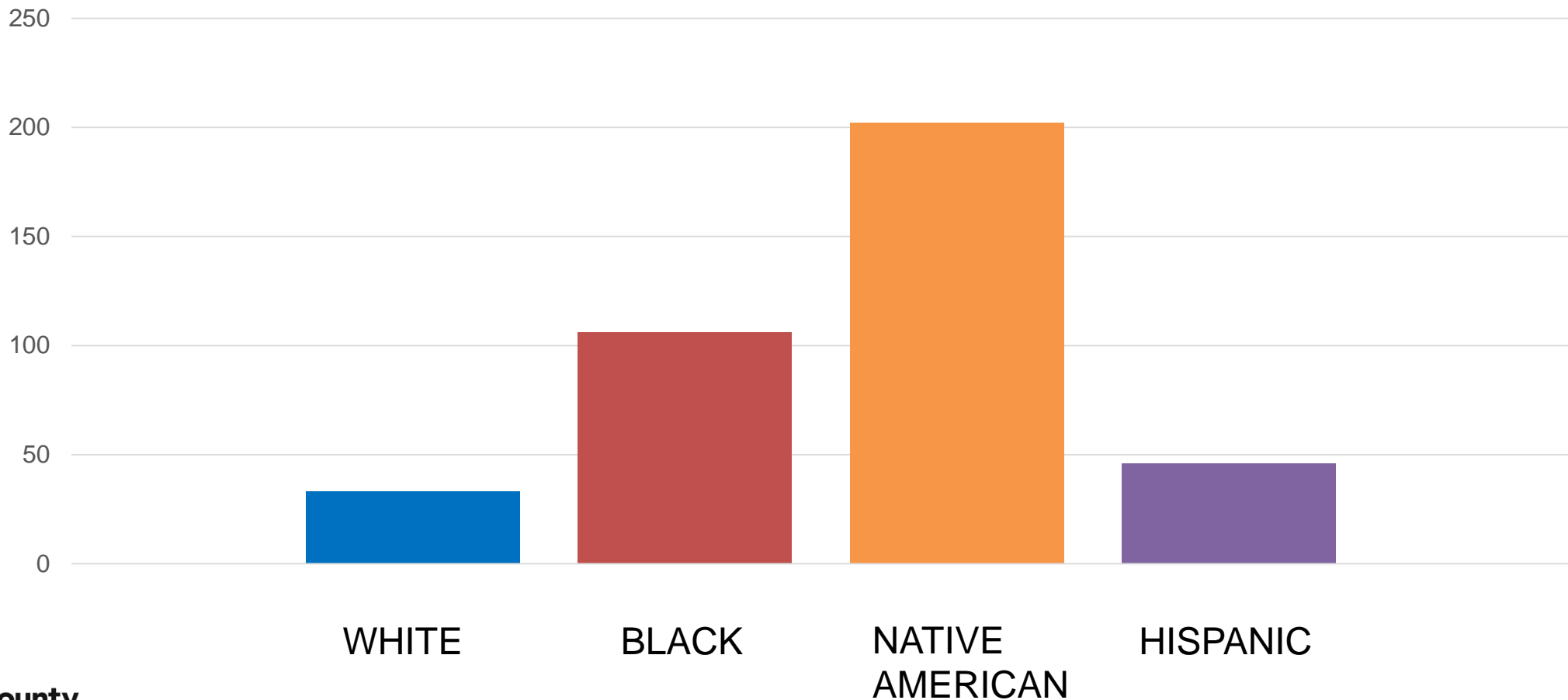
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

THERE ARE MANY MORE PEOPLE IN KING COUNTY WHO LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY THAN ARE HOMELESS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2017, nearly 200,000 people in King County lived below the Federal Poverty Level

($16,240 for a 2 person household)

Compared to approximately 30,000 people who experienced homelessness in 2017 in King County

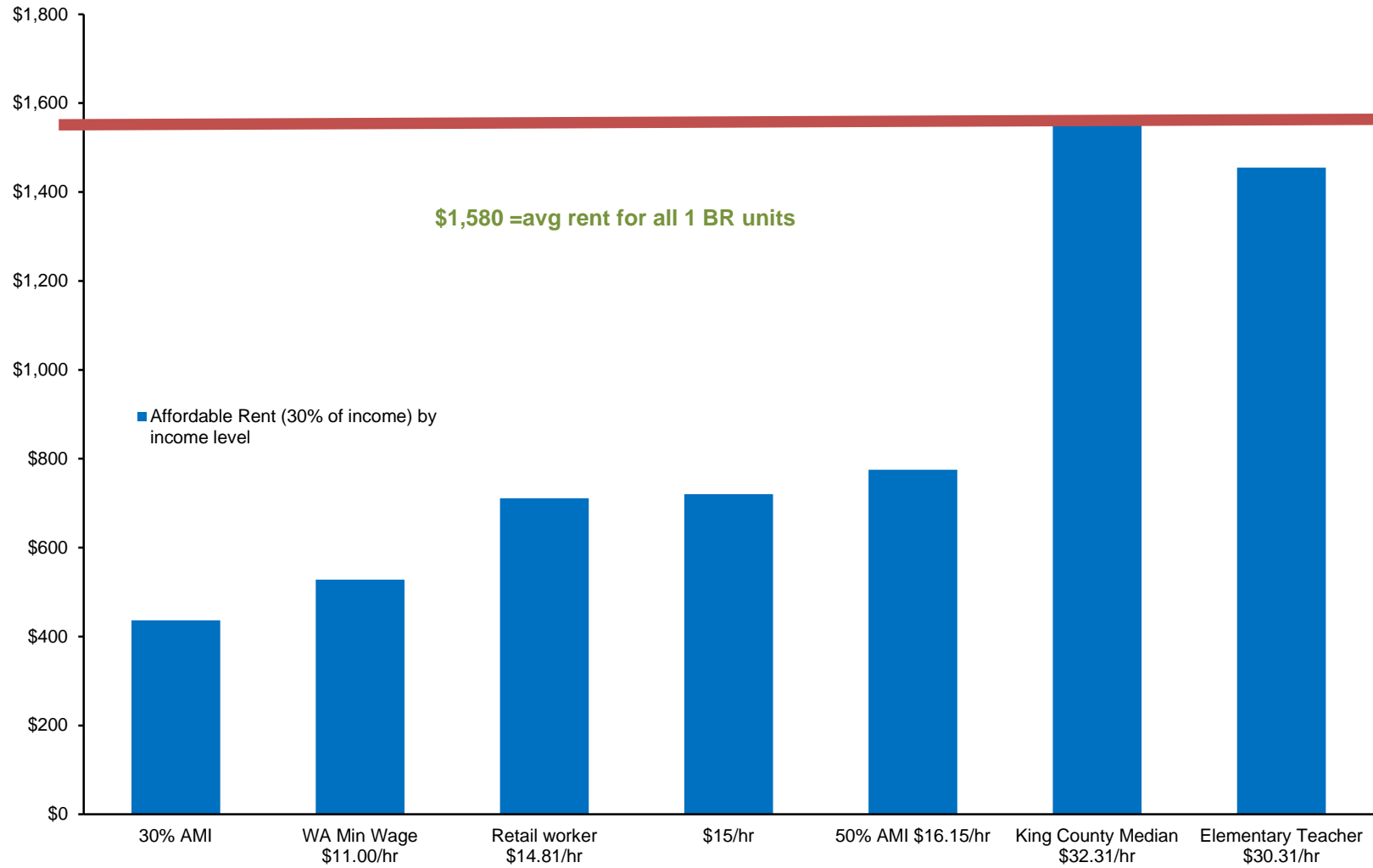King County

MANY PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS WORK AND MANY REQUEST HELP FINDING WORK OR INCREASING INCOME

Approximately 30% of people experiencing homelessness in King County are working. *Count Us in 2017.*

Forty-five percent of Count Us In survey respondents said that help with employment and/or increasing income would help them obtain housing. *Count Us in 2017.*

King County

ONE BEDROOM MARKET RENT OUT OF REACH FOR MANY

$1,580 = avg rent for all 1 BR units

Affordable Rent (30% of income) by income level

| 30% AMI | WA Min Wage $11.00/hr | Retail worker $14.81/hr | $15/hr | 50% AMI $16.15/hr | King County Median $32.31/hr | Elementary Teacher $30.31/hr |

King County

Household Income by Race/Ethnicity
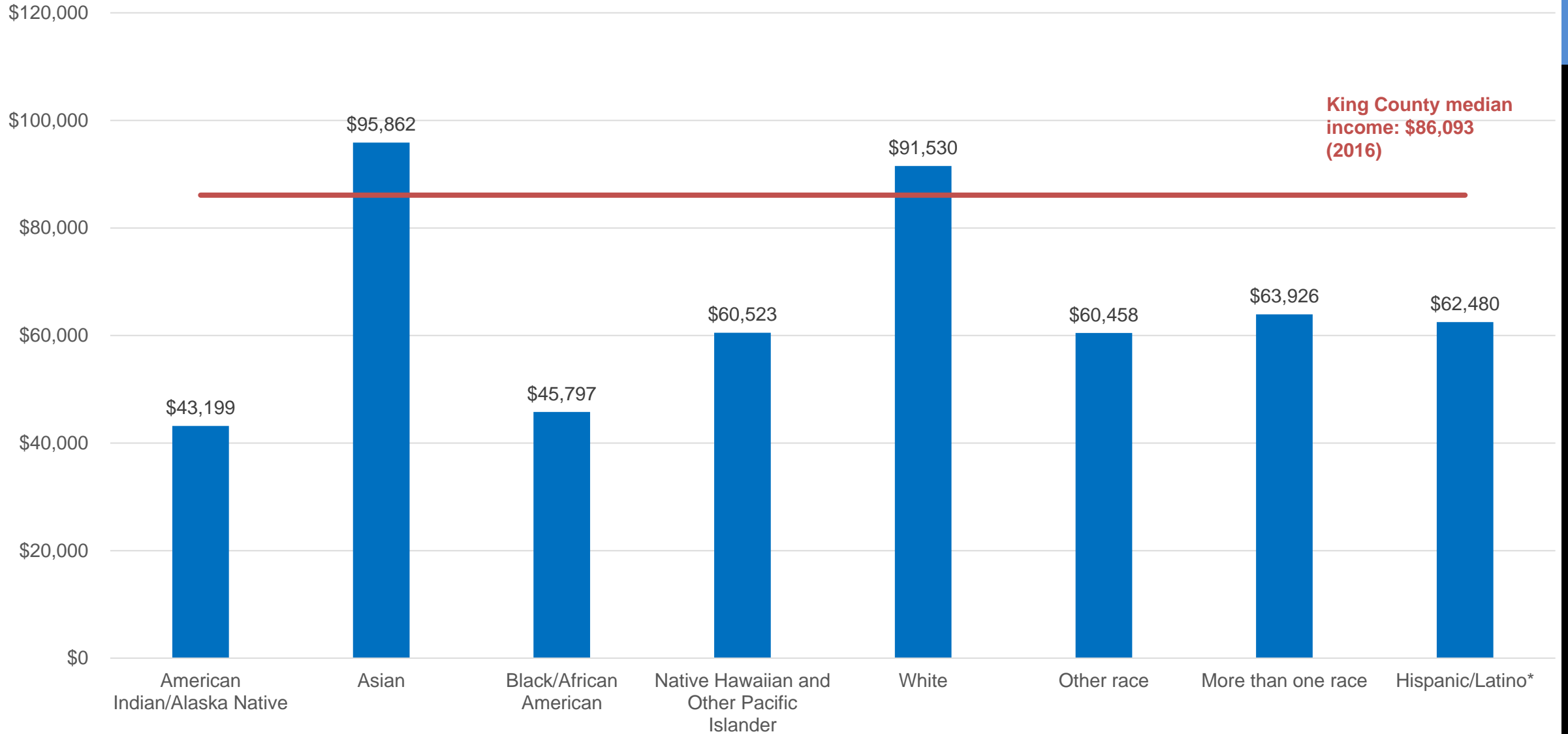
ONE TABLE PROCESS:
ALIGNING TO DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT SOLUTIONS

Achieving Outcomes:

Community Action Workgroup (CAW): develop 3-5 scalable strategies/solutions that address each root cause of homelessness.

Civic Leadership Group (CLG): leverage and execute the recommended broad scalable solutions.

Elected Leadership Group (ELG): provide vision and guidance for process, commit to generating political will to implement scalable solutions.

Group Meeting	Date
Public Meeting, All Groups, Kick Off	January 20, 2018
Community Action Workgroup (CAW)	February 6, 2018
Community Action Workgroup (CAW)	February 22, 2018
Civic Leadership Group (CLG)	February 28, 2018
Community Action Workgroup (CAW)	March 13, 2018
Elected Leadership Group (ELG)	March 19, 2018
Public Meeting, All Groups	April 4, 2018
Community Action Workgroup (CAW)	April 18, 2018
Civic Leadership Group (CLG)	April 23, 2018
Public Meeting, All Groups	May 3, 2018

One Table: Process Timeline

Kickoff
One Table 1st Mtg: Participants meet for first time, commit to tasks and understand role in process

Phase I: Strategy Development
Community Action Workgroup &
Civic Leadership Group
Align on data, synthesize information and develop strategies

Phase II: Strategy Refinement
Vet Draft Strategies with Elected Leadership Group &
discuss at Public Mtg with all Groups

Phase III: Operations & Scaling
CAW and CLG Meetings Continue

Phase IV: Transitioning to Community Ownership
Final Public Meeting—
confirm commitments and agree on appropriate parties to own action/next steps

1/22-5/3 Groups align effort towards shared goal of developing, solidifying and implementing scaleable strategies to end homelessness across 5 root causes

King County